

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

MENACHEM BINYAMIN ZIVOTOFSKY, by )  
his parents and guardians, ARI Z. and NAOMI )  
SIEGMAN ZIVOTOFSKY )  
HaShoshan 10-A )  
Nofei Aviv )  
Beit Shemesh, Israel 99590 )  
Plaintiffs, )  
v. )  
SECRETARY OF STATE )  
United States Department of State )  
2201 C Street, N.W. )  
Washington, DC 20520 )  
Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Case No. 1:03CV01921-GK

**DECLARATION OF JOANN DOLAN**

I, JoAnn Dolan, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an Attorney Adviser in the Office of the Legal Adviser of the United States Department of State, assigned to the Office of African and Near Eastern Affairs and, in that capacity, am familiar with the Department's response to Plaintiff's discovery requests. I make the following statements based upon my personal knowledge, on information provided to me in my official capacity.

2. Attached hereto are documents that I know to be true and accurate copies of the following:

Exhibit 1: Defendant's Responses to Plaintiff's Interrogatories to Defendant Relating to "Political Question" Issue

Exhibit 2: 7 FAM 1380 Passport Preparation, Bates Nos. DOS 001215 - DOS 001234

Exhibit 3: Publicizing that U.S. Policy Towards Jerusalem Has Not Changed  
(Oct. 2002), Bates Nos. DOS 001791 - DOS 001792

Exhibit 4: Palestinians Condemn Jerusalem Provisions of State Authorization  
Bill (Oct. 2002), Bates Nos. DOS 001867 - DOS 001869

I declare under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

September 29, 2006

Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JoAnn Dolan

# EXHIBIT

1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

MENACHEM BINYAMIN ZIVOTOFSKY,)  
by his parents and guardians, ARI Z. and )  
NAOMI SIEGMAN ZIVOTOFSKY, )  
Plaintiff, ) Civil Action No. 03-1921 (GK)  
v. )  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE, )  
Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
)

**DEFENDANT'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFF'S INTERROGATORIES  
TO DEFENDANT RELATING TO "POLITICAL QUESTION" ISSUE**

Pursuant to Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Defendant, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby responds to Plaintiff's Interrogatories to Defendant Relating to the "Political Question" Issue.

**GENERAL OBJECTIONS**

1. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it is outside the scope of the D.C. Circuit's Mandate and the District Court's Order of April 18, 2006, which define the permissible scope of discovery.
2. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the attorney-client, attorney-work product, deliberative process, or other recognized privilege.
3. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information whose disclosure is prohibited by statute, regulation, or Executive Order.
4. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information

from components of the United States government outside the control of the Department of State.

5. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it is unduly burdensome, unduly vague, duplicative, or irrelevant.
6. Defendant objects to each and every one of Plaintiff's Instructions to the extent they seek to impose burdens inconsistent with or in addition to those required under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
7. Defendant reserves the right to amend, supplement, or alter the objections to these Interrogatories at any time.

Without waiving any of these General Objections, which are incorporated into each response below, Defendant responds as follows.

#### **INTERROGATORIES**

1. When was "place of birth" or its equivalent first made part of a United States passport? Why was that done?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: Place of birth was first added to the U.S. passport designed in 1917. We have not located any documents identifying the initial reason for including this information. A 1963 staff study by the Passport Office on "Place of Birth" information in the United States Passport reflects "the passport used during World War I was the first in which the place of birth of the passport holder was included mandatorily as part of the identification of the bearer. A search of the precedent files in the Passport Office library did not bring to light any information as to why this was done, but it probably was a wartime travel control measure. The item was included in all subsequent revisions of the passport format,

down to and including the present issuances." The Department is producing the staff study dated October 4, 1963, a 1976 Department of State publication entitled "The United States Passport, Past, Present, Future," and material related to 1977 and 1985 surveys. Early 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century consular instructions on issuance of passports and place of birth in passport applications are also being produced.

2. When were 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383.5-6 added to the Foreign Affairs Manual? Why were they added?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: All three referenced provisions were published on October 15, 1987, as part of a general revision of the entire volume 7 of the Foreign Affairs Manual. These provisions replaced 8 FAM 249.24 and 7 FAM 249.24f guidance published April 15, 1974, concerning transcription of birth place names in passports. The changes incorporated in these three provisions mirrored domestic U.S. passport practice regarding transcription of place of birth names in passports as reflected in domestic passport instruction 2500.5H of May 10, 1987.

The predecessor to 7 FAM chapter 1300, which contains the three above-referenced provisions, was volume 8 of the Foreign Affairs Manual. The Department is producing copies of 1968 - 8 FAM 349.24f Guide for Use in Transcribing Birthplaces Located Outside the United States, 1969 - 8 Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) 249.24, 8 FAM 349.24f Guide for Use in Transcribing Birthplaces Located Outside the United States, and 1974 - 8 Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) 249.24 (1974).

The earliest domestic passport instruction the Department has been able to locate is

Divisional Instruction D-71, January 31, 1958. Page 6 and page 8 pertain to instructions regarding birth in Jerusalem or Palestine. Domestic passport instruction 2500.5H of May 10, 1987 updated domestic passport instruction 2500.5G of April 17, 1985, which superseded domestic passport instruction 2500.5D of May 3, 1972. Domestic passport instruction 2500H of May 10, 1987 was modified by domestic passport instruction 2120 of February 25, 1993.

3. How many currently valid United States passports show the bearer to have been born in (a) "Israel" (b) "Jerusalem" (c) "Palestine" (d) "Tel Aviv" (e) "Haifa" (f) "Jericho" (g) "Nablus" (h) "Ramallah" (i) "West Bank" (j) "Gaza Strip" (k) other cities or towns located within the borders of Israel?

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to (1) subparts (c), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of this Interrogatory as outside the scope of permissible discovery; (2) subparts (d) and (e) as unduly burdensome to identify and retrieve data because the Department's electronic database does not maintain separate information regarding Tel Aviv or Haifa, and (3) subpart (k) of as ambiguous and unduly burdensome for Defendant to identify and retrieve data for all other "cities or towns located within the borders of Israel" because the borders of Israel have not been finalized in a number of respects and there may be several hundred cities, towns, and villages, depending upon how those terms are defined, that are commonly understood to be "within the recognized borders of Israel." Defendant also specifically objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it implies a statement on whether the listed places are within the recognized borders of Israel. Subject to these specific objections and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The Department does not maintain a database that allows an accurate response to this Interrogatory; however, it does maintain databases from

which the Department can compute the number of passports issued each year based on certain specific places of birth. The numbers provided below reflect all issuances for the past ten years. That ten-year period was chosen because passports generally are issued with ten-year validity (five years for children under 14, diplomats, other U.S. government civilian and military officials, and their families); however, the totals will include passports that are no longer valid for various reasons, including that the passports were replaced.

POB	Ten-year Count	Five-year Count	Total
Israel	80,769	18,408	99,177
Jerusalem	28,625	23,944	52,569
		Total	151,746

4. (a) Do passports issued within the United States to United States citizens born in Jerusalem indicate that the passport-holder was born in "Israel?"

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: No correctly issued U.S. passport identifies the birth place of U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem as "Israel;" however, the Department is aware that errors have been made and has taken steps to ensure that such errors are not repeated and that with respect to such passports, which were limited to 5-year validity, because they were issued to individuals under age 14, the errors will be corrected at the time of passport renewal. The Department is also producing 1991 correspondence regarding an error in the issuance of a passport to a minor born in Jerusalem in 1985 mistakenly listing Israel as the place of birth, after excising identifying information in accordance with the Privacy Act.

(b) If the answer to subparagraph (a) is "no," please explain why the passport of Yonatan Tal Feigelson issued in Washington, D.C., on March 28, 2006, (Exhibit 1) showed the place of

his birth as "Israel," and the passport of Yael Adina Zahava Wolicki issued in Washington, D.C., on April 27, 2005, (Exhibit 2) showed the place of her birth as "Israel" although the applications for their passports indicated that they were born in Jerusalem and the cancelled passport of Yonatan Tal Feigelson (Exhibit 3) indicated he was born in "Jerusalem."

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory under the Privacy Act.

5. Describe specifically any harm to the foreign policy of the United States that would result if American citizens born in Jerusalem carried U.S. passports that showed their "place of birth" as "Israel."

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: U.S. national security interests would be significantly harmed at the present time were the United States to adopt a policy or practice that equated to officially recognizing Jerusalem as a city located within the sovereign state of Israel, whether in the context of listing Israel as the place of birth for individuals born in Jerusalem, when issuing U.S. passports or Consular Reports of Birth Abroad, which are official statements of the U.S. Government, or in any other official public context. Misstatements and clerical errors in isolated official documents pertaining to Jerusalem can be explained as not reflecting any change in official policy or practice with respect to the status of Jerusalem. On the other hand, an official decision by the United States to begin to treat Jerusalem as a city located within Israel at the present time would represent a dramatic reversal of the longstanding foreign policy of the United States for over half a century, with severe adverse consequences for U.S. national security interests.

The status of Jerusalem has remained in dispute since 1948 as the result of wars, key

United Nations Resolutions, and other interim arrangements and understandings between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. These parties recognized the special status of Jerusalem when they agreed in 1993 that the status of Jerusalem and certain other issues would be addressed in permanent status negotiations. The United States policy since the Truman Administration has consistently been to promote a final and permanent resolution of final status issues, including the status of Jerusalem, through negotiations by the parties and supported by the international community.

This President and his Administration have remained committed to a just and durable peace between Israel and the Palestinians and to the President's vision, as laid out on June 24, 2002, for a settlement negotiated between the parties based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, with Israeli withdrawal to secure and recognized borders. In the context of such a settlement, the President stated that questions concerning Jerusalem and other issues must also be resolved.

<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rt/13544.htm>. The U.S. Administration, in cooperation with Russia, the European Union, and the United Nations (collectively, "the Quartet"), developed A Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" that was presented to Israel and the Palestinians on April 30, 2003. <http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rm/20115.htm>. Phase III of the Roadmap for Peace provides for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations aiming at a permanent status agreement on borders, Jerusalem, refugees and settlements.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/36464.pdf>. The President met with the leaders of Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authority on June 4, 2003 at Aqaba,

Jordan and confirmed in a joint press conference that "All here today now share a goal: the Holy Land must be shared between the state of Palestine and the state of Israel, living at peace with each other and with every nation in the Middle East. All sides will benefit from this achievement and all sides have responsibilities to meet. As the road map accepted by the parties makes clear, both must make tangible, immediate steps toward this two-state vision."

Although the timetable envisioned in 2003 has not been met, the President has confirmed this longstanding U.S. policy, most recently on May 23, 2006 during the visit of Israel's Prime Minister Ehud Olmert to Washington, when he stated:

In 2002, I outlined my vision of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security. Prime Minister Olmert told me that he and his government share this vision. The international community seeks to realize this goal to the road map, which calls for a comprehensive settlement that resolves all outstanding issues between Israelis and Palestinians. I believe, and Prime Minister Olmert agrees, that a negotiated final status agreement best serves both the Israelis and the Palestinians, and the cause of peace.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/05/print/20060523 -9.html1>.

To the extent U.S. Government maps and official publications refer to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, they are to make clear by footnote, such as in the Department of State's "Background Notes for Israel, that "Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital in 1950. The United States, like nearly all other countries, maintains its embassy in Tel Aviv." In addition, the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem reports directly to the Department of State rather than through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Department's policy on designation of Jerusalem as place of birth in passports and on birth and death certificates is another manifestation of this policy.

Any unilateral action by the United States that would signal, symbolically or

concretely, that it recognizes that Jerusalem is a city that is located within the sovereign territory of Israel would critically compromise the ability of the United States to work with Israelis, Palestinians and others in the region to further the peace process, to bring an end to violence in Israel and the Occupied Territories, and to achieve progress on the Roadmap. The Palestinians would view any United States change with respect to Jerusalem as an endorsement of Israel's claim to Jerusalem and a rejection of their own. It would be seen as a breach of the cardinal principle of U.S. foreign policy barring any unilateral act(s) that could prejudge the outcome of future negotiations between the contending parties and cause irreversible damage to the credibility of the United States and its capacity to facilitate a final and permanent resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. As President Bush stated on May 23, 2006, "any final status agreement will be only achieved on the basis of mutually agreed change, and no party should prejudice the outcome of negotiations on a final status agreement . . . ."

Within the framework of this highly sensitive, and potentially volatile, mix of political, juridical, and religious considerations, U.S. Presidents have consistently endeavored to maintain a strict policy of not prejudging the Jerusalem status issue and thus not engaging in official actions that would recognize, or might be perceived as constituting recognition of, Jerusalem as either the capital city of Israel, or as a city located within the sovereign territory of Israel. It was within this highly charged context that enactment in 2002 of Section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 2003, purporting to require reversal of this longstanding policy, provoked strong reaction throughout the Middle East, even though the President in his signing statement said that the provision would not be construed as mandatory

and assured that "U.S. policy regarding Jerusalem has not changed." Upon its enactment, Palestinians from across the political spectrum strongly condemned all four Jerusalem provisions under Section 214. The PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee and the Palestinian Authority cabinet issued statements harshly critical and asserting that it "undermines the role of the U.S. as a sponsor of the peace process." The Speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council issued a statement that the law was "an unprecedented undervaluing of Palestinian, Arab and Islamic rights in Jerusalem" that "raises questions about the real position of the U.S. Administration vis-a-vis Jerusalem." Numerous political personalities issued statements condemning the law. For example, Nabil Shaath, the Palestinian Authority's planning and international co-operation minister at the time, was quoted in the press as saying the move was "an act against peace, an act of incitement." The Financial Times Limited, Financial Times (London, England), October 2, 2002 Wednesday, London Edition 1, "US ruling on Jerusalem takes Arabs by surprise – Foreign Policy New Law Recognises City as Israeli Capital;" Byline: James Drummond and Richard Wolffe; Dateline: Cairo and Washington.

As further observed in contemporaneous press accounts, "The international community does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state. Arab nations have warned that any American move to recognize it as Israel's capital would severely harm relations between the Arab world and the United States." 2002 SOFTLINE INFORMATION, INC., Ethnic NewsWatch, October 4, 2002; Section: Vol. CVI; No. 31; Pg. 6; Headline: Bush, Lawmakers Clash Over Status of U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem; Byline: Nir, Ori. In line with this, it was further reported that "An official with a Jewish organization in Washington who is familiar with the drafting of the bill said that the provisions were intended not only to reaffirm the American

commitment to recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital, but also to "downgrade the relationship between the Palestinians and the U.S." Id.

From a foreign policy perspective, regardless of whether "Israel" or "Jerusalem, Israel," were to be recorded as the place of birth for a person born in Jerusalem, such a reversal of U.S. policy on Jerusalem's status would be immediately and publicly known, as was the enactment of Section 214 in 2002. The implications would be equally adverse and dramatic. We would expect those groups that have advocated strenuously for legislation to compel the foreign policy change would tout the reversal as a political victory in public discourse. Similarly, those groups likely to be critical of any U.S. policy change that could be perceived as prejudicing final status issues could be expected to condemn such a decision. As a practical matter, publication that the United States had begun to designate "Israel" to record births outside internationally recognized territory of Israel could provoke greater scrutiny and travel delays in some countries for any American travelers bearing a passport noting "Israel" as the place of birth, regardless of whether they were born in Jerusalem or areas of Israel not subject to international dispute.

Furthermore, the reversal of United States policy not to prejudge a central final status issue could provoke uproar throughout the Arab and Muslim world and seriously damage our relations with friendly Arab and Islamic governments, adversely affecting relations on a range of bilateral issues, including trade and treatment of Americans abroad.

6. Have there been any governmental or private studies, surveys or published materials discussing the foreign-policy consequences of listing "Israel" as the place of birth of United States citizens born in Jerusalem? Please identify any such materials and produce copies thereof.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The Department has considered over the years the impact of listing "Israel" as the place of birth of United States citizens born in Jerusalem in the context of its overall Middle East policy and has concluded that such listing or designation would be interpreted as an official act of recognizing Jerusalem as being under Israeli sovereignty. The Department is not aware of any published studies of the consequences specifically of listing "Israel" as the place of birth of U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem. There is extensive literature, however, on the international community's insistence that the status of Jerusalem be resolved through negotiations rather than unilateral acts. The Department is producing a collection of related U.S. government positions dating from about 1948 that have been published in various Department of State publications or otherwise officially released.

7. Describe how the place of birth of a United States citizen shown on that citizen's passport is or may be relevant to a foreign-policy determination made by a foreign sovereign.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: See response to Interrogatory 5, *supra*.

8. Has any foreign government or any foreign diplomat or representative of a foreign government ever made a formal complaint or any other adverse remark to the United States or any representative of the United States over the designation of a "place of birth" in a passport? If so, describe the circumstances under which the complaint was made.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's

understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: Although the Department does not maintain records in a manner that would facilitate identification of responsive information, the Department's search and review of documents is ongoing, and this response will be supplemented as appropriate. The Department further responds by incorporating by reference its response to Interrogatory 5, *supra*.

9. Has the United States or any representative of the United States ever made a formal complaint or any other adverse remark to a foreign government or any representative of a foreign government over the designation of a "place of birth" in a foreign passport? If so, describe the circumstances under which the complaint was made

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: Although the Department does not maintain records in a manner that would facilitate identification of responsive information, the Department's search and review of documents is ongoing, and this response will be supplemented as appropriate.

10. Do any printed materials or documents issued by (a) the Department of State, (b) any other agency of the United States government, or (c) any governmental agency of any State or any municipality in the United States contain the words "Jerusalem, Israel"? Identify such documents.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Department responds to part (a) as follows: The Department has no reasonable means of searching its hard-copy materials to determine whether any are responsive to this Interrogatory. An electronic search of the Department of State Internet,

Intranet and FirstGov sites identified the following electronic documents as then containing the words "Jerusalem, Israel."

[http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/c\\_16488.htm](http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/c_16488.htm)

<http://www.osac.gov/Posts/index.cfm?display=post&postID=1101>

[http://www.state.gov/mla/os/5\\_7775.htm](http://www.state.gov/mla/os/5_7775.htm)

<http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/04fah01/04fah010430.doc>

<http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/04fah01/04fah010310.doc>

[http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/c\\_16488.htm](http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/c_16488.htm)

[http://www.state.gov/secretary/former/powell/remarks/2001/3\\_808.htm](http://www.state.gov/secretary/former/powell/remarks/2001/3_808.htm)

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2003&m=January&x=20030102082216bjohnson@pd.state.gov0.3441126&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html#top>

[http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Feb/05\\_90763.htm#top](http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Feb/05_90763.htm#top)

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2003&m=October&x=20031001162346ifas4.261416e-02&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html#content>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2005&m=January&x=200501101251461cnirellep0.8246881&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html#content>

[http://dsu200w2ka30.ds.state.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/DS\\_WEB/DS\\_DSS/IP/IP\\_RESOURCE/S/EXTERNAL%20RSO%20TELEPHONE%2010-28-04.PDF](http://dsu200w2ka30.ds.state.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/DS_WEB/DS_DSS/IP/IP_RESOURCE/S/EXTERNAL%20RSO%20TELEPHONE%2010-28-04.PDF)

<http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/04fah01/04fah010315.doc>

Some of these entries have already been corrected and the Department is pursuing the correction of the remainder to the extent feasible to assure conformity with official U.S. government policy.

11. Have Consular Reports of Birth Abroad been issued in Jerusalem or in Tel Aviv

identifying the place of birth of a United States citizen as "Jerusalem, Israel"? See Exhibit 4.

State the number of such documents and the circumstances of their issuance.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: No correctly issued Consular Reports of Birth Abroad for U.S. citizens identify "Jerusalem, Israel" as the place of birth; however, the Department is aware that errors have been made and is taking steps to correct these errors and to ensure that such errors are not repeated.

A computer search of Department databases from 1998 to the present followed by comparison with hard copies of relevant certificates has identified seven individuals (one in 1999, one in 2001, one in 2002, one in 2004, and three in 2005) to whom Reports of Birth were issued in error, mistakenly listing the place of birth as "Jerusalem, Israel." The Department will be providing copies of these certificates after excising the names and identifying information in accordance with the Privacy Act. The Department has insufficient information to explain the circumstances of their issuance or the cause of these errors.

The following chart reflects the numbers of Reports of Birth issued per year beginning in 1998, as reflected in the American Citizens Services database (ACS Plus system). The figures for 1998 are incomplete as the ACS system was then being deployed. It would be unreasonably burdensome to manually search pre-1998 files for responsive information. Of these totals, only the 7 cases noted above have been determined to include mistakes relating to the birthplace of Jerusalem.

POST	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jerusalem	382	1,675	1,510	1,328	1,336	1,487	1,954	2,092	706
Tel Aviv	0	290	426	797	690	393	422	451	163
Total	382	1,965	1,936	2,125	2,026	1,880	2,376	2,543	869

12. Have Consular Certificates of Death Abroad of United States citizens issued in Jerusalem or in other cities of Israel identified the place of death as "Jerusalem, Israel"? See Exhibit 5. State the number of such documents and the circumstances of their issuance.

**RESPONSE:** Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: No correctly issued Consular Certificates of Death Abroad for U.S. citizens identify "Jerusalem, Israel" as the place of death; however, the Department is aware that errors have been made, including one individual in the year 2000, three in the year 2003, and one in the year 2004 for whom the place of death was listed as "Jerusalem, Israel." The Department will be providing copies of these certificates after excising the names and identifying information in accordance with the Privacy Act. The Department has insufficient information to explain the circumstances of their issuance or the cause of these errors. The Department, however, has taken steps to issue corrected copies to the next of kin of these individuals and to ensure that such errors are not repeated in the future.

ACS Plus reflects the following total reports of death issued by Embassy Tel Aviv and the Consulate General in Jerusalem beginning in 1995, out of which only the 5 cases noted above have been determined to include mistakes in the place of death relating a death in Jerusalem:

POST	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jerusalem	1	1	0	1	23	55	38	59	60	39	26	2
Tel Aviv	1	1	0	0	2	3	14	13	12	11	4	0
Total	2	2	0	1	25	58	52	72	72	50	30	2

It would be unreasonably burdensome to manually search pre-1995 files for responsive information.

13. Name all currently living individuals ever employed by the United States Government who participated in any manner in the formulation of the content, design, and format of United States passports and provide, for each person, the current or last-known place of employment, residence address, telephone number, and e-mail address.

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the Privacy Act. Subject to this specific objection and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The content, design and format of U.S. passports reflect standards developed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), involving numerous U.S. government delegations over the years supported by many individuals unknown at this time. The design of the data fields of the passport's biographic page conforms to the guidelines recommended by ICAO's Technical Assistance Group. Furthermore, the passport reflects input and efforts of U.S. government experts and supporting personnel on issues of security measures, fraud prevention, privacy and travel facilitation. It is impossible to identify all of the individuals who participate in these processes.

The United States Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs' Office of Passport Services (CA/PPT), currently under the leadership of Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank Moss, is responsible for developing designs of the United States passport for the approval of the Secretary of State. Herein, "designs" includes all materials, imagery, security features, manufacturing

processes and rights created for and in use by the passport.

The passport construction is based in part on specifications developed by the Government Printing Office (GPO)'s Scientific and Intelligent Documents Division. Personnel at the Department of State are engaged in issues from paper testing to fraud prevention. The inks used in the printing process are also developed with the participation of GPO, CAIPPT and the Forensic Document Laboratory (FDL). Decisions relating to printing specifications and procedures involve GPO's Creative Services Division, the Department's Passport Office and Fraud Prevention Program, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP). .

Further decisions made within the Department relate to personalizing books for specific applicants, which involves outside suppliers under Department contracts, involving Department procurement personnel and the Passport Office's Information Management Liaison.

Notwithstanding the general and specific objections, the Defendant responds that within the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs:

- (i) the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services is Frank Moss;
- (ii) the Biometric Advisor is JoAnne Arzt;
- (iii) the Executive Director is Matthew Klimow;
- (iv) the Director of the Consular Systems Division is Travis Farris;
- (v) the Director of the Office of Fraud Prevention Programs is David Rollman; and
- (vi) the Project Manager for Passport Design in Passport Services is Keith Bruce.

14. Name all currently living individuals ever employed by the United States Government who participated in any manner in the drafting, revision, or approval of 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383-5-6 and provide, for each person, the current or

last-known place of employment, residence address, telephone number, and e-mail address.

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the Privacy Act. Subject to this specific objection and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383-5-6 were drafted and revised by the late Mr. George Scanlan, an employee of the Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services. 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383-5-6 were approved by Mr. Carmen DiPlacido, Director of the then Office of Citizens Consular Services in the Directorate for Overseas Citizens Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs and by Mr. William Wharton, Director of the Office of Citizenship Appeals and Legal Assistance in the Directorate of Passport Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs. Mr. DiPlacido and Mr. Wharton are both retired employees of the Department of State.

15. (a) Describe how United States citizens encountering emergencies in foreign countries are identified in cables sent to United States posts by the Office for Overseas Citizens Services.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: United States citizens encountering emergencies in foreign countries are identified in cables sent to U.S. posts abroad by the Directorate for Overseas Citizens Services by their name, date, and place of birth.

(b) Is the "place of birth" Of a United States citizen specified in a passport a means of identifying the citizen in messages sent to and from United States embassies, consulates and other posts?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The "place of birth" information contained in a passport of a U.S. citizen is included for identification purposes, among other reasons, in messages sent to and from U.S. embassies, consulates, and other posts.

16. What purpose, other than personal identification of the citizen, is served by the specification of the "place of birth" of a United States citizen in the citizen's United States passport?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The "place of birth" specification assists in identifying the individual, distinguishing that individual from other persons with similar names and/or dates of birth, and identifying fraudulent claimants attempting to use another person's identity. The information also facilitates retrieval of passport records to assist the Department in determining citizenship or notifying next of kin or other person designated by the individual to be notified in case of an emergency on the U.S. passport application. The date and place of birth fields are also used in the Department of State American Citizens Services (ACS Plus) electronic case tracking system.

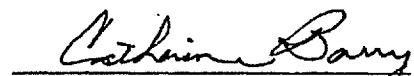
17. If a "city or town of birth" is chosen pursuant to 7 FAM 1383.5-4, may the applicant list the Arab name of the city or town if that name differs from the Israeli name of the city or town?

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory as outside the permissible scope of discovery. Subject to this specific objection and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: In

accordance with Department policy, place names should conform to the place names used by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (*see [www.nga.mil](http://www.nga.mil)*).

**CERTIFICATION**

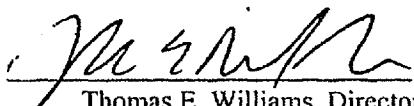
I, Catherine Barry, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under the penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing responses to Interrogatory Numbers 1-4 and 6-17 and certify, based on personal knowledge and information provided to me in my official capacity, that they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



Catherine Barry  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Citizens Services  
Bureau of Consular Affairs  
United States Department of State

**CERTIFICATION**

I, Thomas E. Williams, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under the penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing response to Interrogatory Number 5 and certify, based on personal knowledge and information provided to me in my official capacity, that the response is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



Thomas E. Williams, Director  
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs  
Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs  
United States Department of State

Respectfully submitted as to the Objections,

PETER D. KEISLER  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

KENNETH L. WAINSTEIN  
United States Attorney

VINCENT M. GARVEY  
Deputy Branch Director,  
Federal Programs Branch

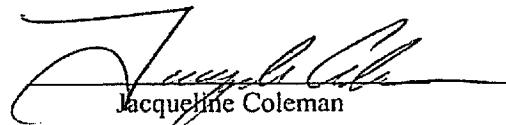
  
JACQUELINE E. COLEMAN  
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Attorneys for the Secretary of State

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on June 5, 2006, I caused a copy of the foregoing Defendant's Responses to Plaintiffs Interrogatories to Defendant Relating to "Political Question" Issue to be sent by overnight courier to

Nathan Lewin, Esq.  
Lewin & Lewin, LLP  
1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 901  
Washington, DC 20036



Jacqueline Coleman

# EXHIBIT 2

## 7 FAM 1380 PASSPORT PREPARATION

(TL:CON-44; 10-15-87)

### 7 FAM 1383 PLACE OF BIRTH TRANSCRIPTION

#### 7 FAM 1383.1 Transcription and Entry in Passports

a. As a general rule, enter the country of the applicant's birth in the passport. This applies whether the person was born in or outside the United States. See the following sections for more specific information.

b. A birthplace transcription guide covering the United States and other countries and territories is included as 7 FAM 1883 Exhibit 1883.1. Follow the transcription guide when entering the place of birth in the passport.

**NOTE:** In machine readable passports certain birthplaces may be transcribed in different, although standardized, formats, because the birthplace field is limited to 24 characters.

#### 7 FAM 1383.2 Persons Born in the United States

a. For persons born in the United States, the unabbreviated name of the State, followed by the initials "U.S.A.", is written in the passport. The entry "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U.S.A." is used instead of "Washington, D.C." The passport application should show the exact locality of birth, that is, the city or county, and State. (See 7 FAM 1883 Exhibit 1883.1 , Part I.)

b. For persons born in the U.S. territories and outlying areas, enter in the passport the name of the territory or possession as the place of birth. The designation "U.S.A." is written only after Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. (See 7 FAM 1883 Exhibit 1883.1 , Part II.).

#### 7 FAM 1383.3 Naturalized Persons Whose Country of Birth Agrees With Former Nationality

When the country of birth shown on the application agrees with the former nationality shown on the naturalization certificate (or country of birth shown on other citizenship documents), and it is an acceptable place of birth listed in the birthplace transcription guide (see 7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.1 ), then enter in the passport the country of birth as shown on the application. In such situations, the consular officer need not question whether the country of birth listed on the application and citizenship documents has present sovereignty over the actual place of birth.

#### 7 FAM 1383.4 Naturalized Persons Whose Country of Birth Differs from Former Nationality

a. When the country of birth shown on the application differs from the former nationality, the country of birth shown on the application ordinarily may be written in the passport if it is an acceptable place of birth listed in the guide (see 7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.1 ).

b. However, if there is a question as to what country has present sovereignty over the actual area of birth, the consular officer should verify the country having present sovereignty and change the application, if necessary. A frequent example requiring verification occurs when an applicant was born in a part of a country (for example, Danzig, Germany) which was later legally annexed by another country (Poland), and renamed (Gdansk). The application would show birthplace as Germany; the naturalization certificate would show nationality as Polish.

## **7 FAM 1383.5 Persons Whose Country Is Incorporated Into Another Country**

### **7 FAM 1383.5-1 Country Not Recognized**

Enter in the passport the name of any independent country whose incorporation into another nation is not recognized by the United States (for example, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) as the country of birth, if shown on the application. (See also section 7 FAM 1383.6 .)

### **7 FAM 1383.5-2 Disputed Territory**

Where the birthplace of the applicant is located in territory disputed by another country, the city or area of birth may be written in the passport (for example, Danzig, or Gdansk, East Prussia, or Bessarabia), if shown on the application and if included for use on the birthplace transcription guide.

### **7 FAM 1383.5-3 U.S.S.R., Russia, Byelorussia, Ukraine**

If applicants were born in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Russia, Byelorussia, or the Ukraine, regardless of the date of birth, the birthplace should be written as either U.S.S.R., Russia, Byelorussia; or Ukraine, whichever is stated on the application.

### **7 FAM 1383.5-4 Palestine**

Applicants who were born in the area formerly known as Palestine and who give their birthplace as Palestine in their application have occasionally vehemently protested the policy of showing Israel, Jerusalem, or Jordan on the passport as their place of birth. In such instances the general policy of showing the birthplace as the country having present sovereignty must be explained to the applicant. Consular officers may make exceptions to show Palestine as the birthplace in individual cases upon consideration of all the circumstances, provided the applicant was born before 1948. If the applicant was born in 1948 or thereafter, the city or town of birth may be listed if the applicant objects to showing the country having present sovereignty. (See section 7 FAM 1383.6.) For information on that part of Palestine now known as the West Bank, see sections 7 FAM 1383.5-5 and 7 FAM 1383.5-6.

### **7 FAM 1383.5-5 Israel-Occupied Areas**

As a result of prior conflicts and the so-called "June 1967 war," the Government of Israel currently occupies and administers *the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. U.S. policy holds that the Golan Heights is Syrian territory, and that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are territories whose final status must be determined by negotiations.* Generally, the policy is to write the name of the country which retains sovereignty as the place of birth. If the applicant objects, enter the area or city name as listed in this section. Make clear to the applicant, however, that a foreign official who examines the passport and is unfamiliar with (or objects to) the area name may question its appearance in the passport and possibly deny entry to the bearer.

Area Name	Country Name
Golan Heights	SYRIA
West Bank, Jordan	WEST BANK
Gaza Strip	GAZA STRIP (preferred)
Sinai	EGYPT

**NOTE:** Do not enter ISRAEL in U.S. passports as the place of birth for applicants born in the occupied territories.

**NOTE:** The GAZA STRIP area was last part of a sovereign nation when part of Palestine. Therefore, PALESTINE is the alternate acceptable entry provided the applicant was born before 1948.

**NOTE:** Those persons born before May, 1948 in the area known as the West Bank may prefer to have PALESTINE listed as an alternate entry. Those born in 1948 or later may prefer to have their city of birth as an alternate entry. Persons born in the West Bank in 1948 or later may not have Palestine transcribed as an alternate entry.

**7 FAM 1383.5-6 Jerusalem**

*For applicants born before May 14, 1948 in a place that was within the municipal borders of Jerusalem, enter JERUSALEM as their place of birth. For persons born before May 14, 1948 in a location that was outside Jerusalem's municipal limits and later was annexed by the city, enter either PALESTINE or the name of the location (area/city) as it was known prior to annexation. For persons born after May 14, 1948 in a location that was outside Jerusalem's municipal limits and later was annexed by the city, it is acceptable to enter the name of the location (area/city) as it was known prior to annexation (see subsections 7 FAM 1383.5-4 and 7 FAM 1383.5-5 ).*

**7 FAM 1383.5-7 Birth in the Former Canal Zone**

For persons born on or after October 1, 1979, enter the place of birth in the passport as PANAMA. For persons born prior to October 1, 1979, show PANAMA as the place of birth; however, if the applicant objects, enter CANAL ZONE as the place of birth. When the applicant objects to the use of either Panama or Canal Zone as the place of birth designation in the passport, enter the city or town of birth (for instance, GATUN, not Canal Zone or Panama).

**7 FAM 1383.5-8 Birth at Sea or in the Air**

When birth or citizenship documents indicate that birth occurred in the air or at sea, and no country is considered to have sovereignty over the area of birth, enter "At Sea" or "In the Air" in the passport as the place of birth.

**7 FAM 1383.6 City of Birth Listing**

a. U.S. citizens born abroad are permitted the option of entering the name of the city or town, rather than the country, of their birth when there are objections to the country listing shown on the birthplace guide. The name of the city or town of birth designated will be the name at the date of the applicant's birth, or the current name. Refer requests for verification of the proper city name to be listed to the appropriate geographic branch of CA/OCS/CCS.

b. Advise applicants who prefer the city or town designation of difficulties which they may encounter in traveling to, or obtaining visas for entry into, certain foreign countries. If an applicant must subsequently be issued a replacement passport listing the country of birth designation, the applicant will incur the expense of the replacement passport. *Consular officers may give the applicant a copy of the Department's M-397 bulletin, Notice to United States Citizens Born Abroad Regarding Places of Birth To Be Written in Passports, available from CA/EX/AG (see 7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.6 ).*

**7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.1**

(TL:CON-44; 10-15-87)

## BIRTHPLACE TRANSCRIPTION GUIDE FOR USE IN PREPARING PASSPORTS

### PART I: THE FIFTY STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Part I of the birthplace transcription guide shows the acceptable name and spelling for specific States of the United States of America for use in U.S. passports (see section 7 FAM 1383.2 ).

#### **Birthplace**

ALABAMA, U.S.A.	MONTANA, U.S.A.
ALASKA, U.S.A.	NEBRASKA, U.S.A.
ARIZONA, U.S.A.	NEVADA, U.S.A.
ARKANSAS, U.S.A.	NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.
CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.	NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
COLORADO, U.S.A.	NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.
CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.	NEW YORK, U.S.A.
DELAWARE, U.S.A.	NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U.S.A.	NORTH DAKOTA, U.S.A.
FLORIDA, U.S.A.	OHIO, U.S.A.
GEORGIA, U.S.A.	OKLAHOMA, U.S.A.
HAWAII, U.S.A.	OREGON, U.S.A.
IDAHO, U.S.A.	PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.
ILLINOIS, U.S.A.	RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.
INDIANA, U.S.A.	SOUTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.
IOWA, U.S.A.	SOUTH DAKOTA, U.S.A.
KANSAS, U.S.A.	TENNESSEE, U.S.A.
KENTUCKY, U.S.A.	TEXAS, U.S.A.
LOUISIANA, U.S.A.	UTAH, U.S.A.
MAINE, U.S.A.	VERMONT, U.S.A.
MARYLAND, U.S.A.	VIRGINIA, U.S.A.
MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.	WASHINGTON, U.S.A.
MICHIGAN, U.S.A.	WEST VIRGINIA, U.S.A.
MINNESOTA, U.S.A.	WISCONSIN, U.S.A.
MISSISSIPPI, U.S.A.	WYOMING, U.S.A.
MISSOURI, U.S.A.	

## PART II: OTHER COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Part II of the birthplace transcription guide shows the acceptable name and spelling for specific countries and territories to be used in U.S. passports (see section 7 FAM 1383.1 ). Names all in upper case in the left column show the correct form to be used. All others show the correct name of the country in the column on the right. All names to be used appear in upper case type.

Numbers in the right-hand column refer to the relevant 7 FAM section on exceptions.

Birthplace	Entry/Additional Information
A	
Abu Dhabi .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abyssinia .....	ETHIOPIA
Aden .....	YEMEN-ADEN
Admiralty Islands .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AFGHANISTAN	
Africa .....	[Determine specific country.]
Agrihan .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Ajman .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Alamagan .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
ALBANIA	
Aleutian Islands .....	ALASKA, U.S.A.
ALGERIA	
Alsace-Lorraine .....	FRANCE
AMERICAN SAMOA .....	[Includes Manua, Tutuila, and Swains Island. Do not confuse with Western Samoa.]
ANDORRA	
Anegada .....	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	SUDAN
ANGOLA .....	[Includes Cabinda.]
ANGUILLA	
Annobon .....	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Antigua .....	ANTIGUA and BARBUDA
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	
ARGENTINA	
Armenia .....	[Determine specific country.]
ARUBA	
Ascension Island .....	ST. HELENA
Asia .....	[Determine specific country.]
Asia Minor .....	[Determine specific country.]
AT SEA .....	[Use if no country has sovereignty. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-8.]
AUSTRALIA .....	[Includes New South Wales and Tasmania.]
Austral Islands .....	FRENCH POLYNESIA
AUSTRIA	
Austria-Hungary .....	[Determine specific country.]
Azores .....	PORTUGAL

**B**

Bahamas .....	THE BAHAMAS
BAHRAIN .....	[Formerly listed as Bahrain Islands.]
BAKER ISLAND	
Balearic Islands .....	SPAIN
Bali .....	INDONESIA
Baluchistan .....	PAKISTAN
BANGLADESH .....	[Formerly East Pakistan or East Bengal.]
BARBADOS	
Barbuda .....	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Basutoland .....	BESOTHO
Bechuanaland .....	BOTSWANA
Belgian Congo .....	ZAIRE
BELGIUM	
BELIZE .....	[Formerly British Honduras.]
BENIN .....	[Formerly known as Dahomey.]
Berlin, East or West .....	GERMANY
BERMUDA	
BESSARABIA .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-2.]
BHUTAN	
Bikini .....	MARSHALL ISLANDS
Bioko .....	EQUATORIAL GUINEA [Formerly known as Fernando Po.]
BOLIVIA	
Bonaire .....	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Bonin Islands .....	JAPAN [Includes Nampo-Shoto, Bonin Islands, Volcano Islands, Rosario Island (Nishino-Shima), Marcus Island (Monami-Torj-Shima), and Parece (Okino-Tori-Shima).]
Borneo .....	BRUNEI, MALAYSIA or INDONESIA, as appropriate.
BOTSWANA .....	[Formerly Bechuanaland.]
Bougainville .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BRAZIL	
British Cameroons .....	NIGERIA [Do not confuse with former French Cameroons. See Cameroons.]
British Guiana .....	GUYANA
British Honduras .....	BELIZE [Do not confuse with Honduras.]
British Isles .....	IRELAND or UNITED KINGDOM, as appropriate
British North Borneo .....	MALAYSIA [Includes Labuan.]
British Samoa .....	WESTERN SAMOA
British Solomon Islands .....	SOLOMON ISLANDS
British Somaliland .....	SOMALIA
British Togoland .....	GHANA [Do not confuse with Togo, formerly French Togoland.]
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS .....	[Includes Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost Van Dykes. Do not confuse with U.S. Virgin Islands.]
British West Indies .....	[Determine specific island group, such as THE BAHAMAS or BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.]
BRUNEI .....	[North coast of island of Borneo.]
Buka .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BULGARIA	
BURMA	

BURKINA FASO .....	[Formerly known as Upper Volta.]
BURUNDI .....	[Formerly part of Ruanda-Urundi.]
BYELORUSSIA .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
<b>C</b>	
Cabinda .....	ANGOLA
Caicos Islands .....	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
CAMBODIA .....	[Formerly Kampuchea.]
CAMEROON .....	[Formerly French Cameroons and the Southern Division of the Cameroons. See Cameroons.]
Cameroons, Northern Division .....	NIGERIA [Formerly British.]
Cameroons, Southern Division .....	CAMEROON [Formerly French.]
Gameroun .....	CAMEROON
CANADA .....	[Includes Labrador and Newfoundland.]
Canal Zone .....	PANAMA [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-7.]
Canary Islands .....	SPAIN
Canton and Enderbury Islands .....	KIRIBATI
Cape of Good Hope .....	SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE VERDE .....	
Caroline Island .....	KIRIBATI [Do not confuse with Caroline Islands.]
Caroline Islands, Eastern .....	MICRONESIA [Includes 4 islands--Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae--now collectively known as the Federated States of Micronesia.]
Caroline Islands, Western .....	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC [Now includes only Palau Island.]
CAYMAN ISLANDS .....	
Celebes .....	INDONESIA
Central African Empire .....	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC .....	[Includes part of former French Equatorial Africa.]
Ceuta .....	SPAIN
Ceylon .....	SRI LANKA
CHAD .....	
Channel Islands .....	UNITED KINGDOM
CHILE .....	[Includes Easter Island.]
CHINA .....	[Also known as People's Republic of China. Includes Hainan Island, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet.]
China, Communist .....	CHINA
China, People's Republic of .....	CHINA
China, Republic of .....	CHINA, [Formerly known as Formosa. Also known as Taiwan. Includes Pescadore Islands.]
Choiseul .....	SOLOMON ISLANDS
Chosen .....	KOREA
CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Indian Ocean) .....	[Do not confuse with Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean.]
Christmas Island (Pacific Ocean) .....	KIRIBATI [Do not confuse with Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.]
COCOS ISLANDS .....	
COLOMBIA .....	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
COMOROS .....	

CONGO ..... [Also known as People's Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville). Formerly French Congo. Do not confuse with former Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa), now known as Zaire. See Zaire.]  
Congo-Brazzaville ..... CONGO  
Congo-Kinshasa ..... ZAIRE  
Congo, Democratic Republic of the ..... ZAIRE  
Congo, People's Republic of the ..... CONGO  
COOK ISLANDS .....  
Corisco ..... EQUATORIAL GUINEA [Do not confuse with Corsica.]  
Corsica ..... FRANCE  
COSTA RICA .....  
COTE D'IVOIRE ..... Formerly Known as Ivory Coast.  
Crete ..... GREECE  
Croatia ..... YUGOSLAVIA  
CUBA ..... [Includes Isle of Pines (Isla de la Juventud).]  
Curacao ..... NETHERLANDS ANTILLES  
CYPRUS .....  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .....  
  
D

Dahomey ..... BENIN  
Damao ..... INDIA  
DANZIG ..... [May also be written as Gdansk. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-2.]  
DENMARK .....  
Desirade ..... GUADELOUPE  
Diu ..... INDIA  
DJIBOUTI ..... [Formerly French territory of Afars and Issas. Includes former French Somaliland.]  
Dodecanese Islands ..... GREECE  
DOMINICA ..... [Do not confuse with Dominican Republic.]  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ..... [Do not confuse with Dominica.]  
Dubai ..... UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
Dutch Guiana ..... SURNAME

E

East Bengal ..... BANGLADESH [Formerly part of Pakistan.]  
East Germany (GDR) ..... GERMANY  
East Pakistan ..... BANGLADESH [Formerly part of Pakistan.]  
EAST PRUSSIA ..... [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-2.]  
Easter Island ..... CHILE  
ECUADOR ..... [Includes Galapagos Islands.]  
EGYPT ..... [Formerly United Arab Republic.]  
Eire ..... IRELAND  
Elba ..... ITALY  
Ellice Islands ..... TUVALU  
Elobey Islands ..... EQUATORIAL GUINEA  
EL SALVADOR .....  
Enderbury Island ..... KIRIBATI  
England ..... UNITED KINGDOM  
Eniwetok Atoll ..... MARSHALL ISLANDS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA .....	[Formerly Spanish Equatorial Guinea. Includes Rio Muni, and the islands of Bioko (Fernando Po), Annobon, Corisco, and Elobey. Do not confuse with Guinea or Guinea-Bissau.]
Eritrea .....	ETHIOPIA
ESTONIA .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-1.]
ETHIOPIA .....	[Formerly Abyssinia. Includes former Eritrea.]
EUROPE .....	[Determine specific country.]
<b>F</b>	
FALKLAND ISLANDS .....	[Also known as Islas Malvinas.]
FAROE ISLANDS .....	[Also known as Faero Islands.]
Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) .....	GERMANY
Federated States of Micronesia .....	MICRONESIA
Federation of Malaya .....	MALAYSIA
Fernando Po .....	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
FIJI .....	[Formerly listed as Fiji Islands.]
FINLAND .....	CHINA
Formosa .....	[Includes Alsace-Lorraine and Corsica.]
FRANCE .....	DANZIG OR GDANSIK [See section FAM07-1383.5-2.]
Free City of Danzig .....	ITALY or YUGOSLAVIA, as appropriate.
Free Territory of Trieste .....	CAMEROON [Do not confuse with former British Cameroons. See Cameroon.]
French Cameroons .....	CONGO
French Congo .....	CHAD, GABON, CONGO, or CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, as appropriate.
French Equatorial Africa .....	[South America. Do not confuse with French Guinea (Africa), now known as Guinea.]
FRENCH GUIANA .....	GUINEA [Do not confuse with French Guiana.]
French Guinea .....	INDIA
French India .....	CAMBODIA, LAOS, or VIETNAM, as appropriate.
French Indochina .....	MOROCCO
French Morocco .....	[Includes Tahiti, Moorea, Austral Islands, Gambier Islands, Marquesas Islands, and Society Islands.]
FRENCH POLYNESIA .....	DJIBOUTI
French Somaliland .....	MALI
French Sudan .....	DJIBOUTI
French Territory of Afars and Issas .....	TOGO. [Do not confuse with British Togoland, now part of Ghana.]
French Togoland .....	BENIN, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, or BURKINA FASO, as appropriate.
French West Africa .....	GAUDELOUPE or MARTINIQUE, as appropriate.
French West Indies .....	TONGA
Friendly Islands .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
<b>G</b>	
GABON .....	ECUADOR
Galapagos Islands .....	THE GAMBIA
Gambia .....	FRENCH POLYNESIA
Gambier Islands .....	[See section FAM07-1383.5-5]
GAZA STRIP .....	[Polish form of Danzig. See section FAM07-1383.5-2.]
GDANSK .....	

German Democratic Republic (GDR) .....	GERMANY
GERMANY .....	[Includes Helgoland and the Saar.]
GHANA .....	[Formerly Gold Coast. Includes former British Togoland.]
GIBRALTAR	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	KIRIBATI or TUVALU, as appropriate.
Gilbert Islands .....	KIRIBATI
Goa .....	INDIA
Golan Heights .....	SYRIA (See section FAM07-1383.5-5.)
Gold Coast .....	GHANA
Gozo .....	MALTA
Great Britain .....	UNITED KINGDOM
GREECE .....	[Includes Crete, Dodecanese Islands and Rhodes.]
GREENLAND	
GRENADA	
Guadalcanal .....	SOLOMON ISLANDS
GUADELOUPE .....	[Includes St. Barthlemy, the northern part of St. Martin, Les Sainles, Desirade, and Marie-Galante.]
GUAM	
GUATEMALA	
GUINEA .....	[Formerly French Guinea. Do not confuse with Equatorial Guinea or Guinea-Bissau.]
GUINEA-BISSAU .....	[Formerly Portuguese Guinea. Do not confuse with Guinea of Equatorial Guinea.]
GUYANA .....	[Formerly British Guiana.]
 H	
Hainan Island .....	CHINA
HAITI	
Helgoland .....	GERMANY
Holland .....	NETHERLANDS
HONDURAS .....	[Do not confuse with British Honduras, now known as Belize.]
HONG KONG	
Horne Island .....	WALLIS AND FUTUNA
HOWLAND ISLAND	
HUNGARY	
 I	
ICELAND	
Ifni .....	MOROCCO
INDIA .....	[Includes Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry and Yanaon, and Punjab (East Punjab and Sikkim; Damao, Diu, and Goa).]
Indochina .....	CAMBODIA, LAOS, or VIETNAM, as appropriate
INDONESIA .....	[Includes Bali, the Celebes, Java, Lombok, Madura, Molucca Islands, Sumatra, Timor, including former Portuguese Timor), and the southern part of the island of Borneo. Includes the former Netherlands East Indies and the former Netherlands New Guinea.]
Inner Mongolia .....	CHINA
International Zone of Tangier .....	MOROCCO
IN THE AIR .....	[Use if no country has sovereignty. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-8.]
IRAN	

IRAQ	
IRELAND .....	[Do not confuse with Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom.]
Irish Free State .....	IRELAND
Isle of Man .....	UNITED KINGDOM
Isle of Pines .....	CUBA [Also known as Isla de la Juventud.]
ISRAEL .....	[Does not include Jerusalem or areas under military occupation. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-5 .]
Italian Somaliland .....	SOMALIA
ITALY .....	[Includes Sardinia, Sicily, and Elba.]
Ivory Coast .....	COTE D'IVOIRE
<b>J</b>	
JAMAICA	
Jammu .....	INDIA or PAKISTAN, as appropriate
JAPAN .....	Includes Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa, and Bonin Islands.]
Java .....	INDONESIA
JERUSALEM .....	[Do not write Israel or Jordan. See sections 7 FAM 1383.5-5 , 7 FAM 1383.5-6 .]
JOHNSTON ATOLL	
Johore .....	MALAYSIA
JORDAN .....	[Does not include Jerusalem. See sections 7 FAM 1383.5-4 , 7 FAM 1383.5-5 .]
Jost Van Dykes .....	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Jugoslavia .....	YUGOSLOVIA
<b>K</b>	
Kamaran Island .....	YEMEN-ADEN
Kampuchea .....	CAMBODIA [Also known as Khmer Republic.]
Karikal .....	INDIA
Kashmir .....	INDIA or PAKISTAN, as appropriate.
Kedah .....	MALAYSIA
Kelantan .....	MALAYSIA
KENYA	
Khmer Republic .....	CAMBODIA [Formerly known as Kampuchea.]
KIRIBATI .....	[Includes the Gilbert Islands (formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands); Banaba (Ocean Island); Carolina, Christmas, Fanning, Flint, Malden, Starbuck, Vostok, and Washington Islands in the Line Islands; and the Phoenix Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands).]
KOREA	
Kowloon .....	HONG KONG
KUWAIT	
Kwajalein .....	MARSHALL ISLANDS
<b>L</b>	
Labrador .....	CANADA
Labuan .....	MALAYSIA
LAOS	
LATVIA .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-1 .]
LEBANON	
LESOTHO .....	[Formerly Basutoland.]

Les Saintes .....	GUADELOUPE
LIBERIA	
LIBYA .....	[Includes Tripolitania]
LIECHTENSTEIN	
LITHUANIA .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-1.]
Lombok .....	INDONESIA
Loyalty Islands .....	NEW CALEDONIA
LUXEMBOURG	
<b>M</b>	
MACAU .....	[Also known as Macao.]
MADAGASCAR .....	[Also known as Malagasy Republic.]
Madeira Islands .....	PORTUGAL
Madura .....	INDONESIA
Mahe .....	INDIA
Malacca .....	MALAYSIA [Do not confuse with Molucca Islands, which are part of Indonesia.]
Malagasy Republic .....	MADAGASCAR
Malaita .....	SOLOMON ISLANDS
MALAWI .....	[Formerly known as Nyasaland.]
Malaya .....	MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA .....	[Formerly Federation of Malaya, which included British North Borneo and Sarawak. Includes Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Labuan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, and Trengganu.]
Malden Island .....	KIRIBATI
MALDIVES .....	[Formerly written as Maldive Islands.]
MALI .....	[Formerly known as Soudanese Republic, French Sudan.]
MALTA .....	[Includes Gozo.]
Manchuria .....	CHINA
Manua .....	AMERICAN SAMOA
Margarita Island .....	VENEZUELA
Mariana Islands .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A. [Includes Saipan and Tinian.]
Marie-Galante .....	GUADELOUPE
Marquesas Islands .....	VENEZUELA
Marshall Islands .....	MARSHALL ISLANDS
Marshall Islands, Republic of ...	MARSHALL ISLANDS [Includes Bikini, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein Atolls.]
MARTINIQUE	
MAURITANIA .....	[Formerly part of French West Africa. Do not confuse with Mauritius.]
MAURITIUS .....	[Do not confuse with Mauritania.]
Melilla .....	SPAIN
Mesopotamia .....	IRAQ
MEXICO	
MICRONESIA	
Micronesia, Federated States of ....	MICRONESIA [Includes island states of Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae.]
Middle Congo .....	CONGO [Also known as People's Republic of the Congo.]
MIDWAY ISLANDS	
Miquelon .....	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Mollucca Islands .....	INDONESIA [Do not confuse with Malacca.]
MONACO	
MONGOLIA	
Mongolia, Inner .....	CHINA
Mongolia, Outer .....	MONGOLIA
Montenegro .....	YUGOSLAVIA
MONTSERRAT	
Moorea .....	FRENCH POLYNESIA
MOROCCO .....	[Includes Ifni, French Morocco, the former International Zone of Tangier, and former Spanish Morocco.]
MOZAMBIQUE .....	[Formerly part of Portuguese (African) Overseas Provinces.]
Muscat and Oman .....	OMAN
 N	
NAMIBIA .....	[Formerly known as South-West Africa.]
Natal .....	SOUTH AFRICA
Nationalist China .....	CHINA
NAURU	
Negri Sembilan .....	MALAYSIA
NEPAL	
NETHERLANDS	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES ....	[Includes Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and the souther half of St.Martin.]
Netherlands East Indies .....	INDONESIA
Netherlands New Guinea .....	INDONESIA
Netherlands West Indies .....	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Nevis .....	ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
New Britain .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NEW CALEDONIA .....	[Includes Loyalty Islands.]
Newfoundland .....	CANADA
New Guinea .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA or INDONESIA, as appropriate.
New Hebrides .....	VANUATU
New Ireland .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
New South Wales .....	AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND .....	[Includes Chatham, North Island, South Island, and Stewart.]
NICARAGUA	
NIGER .....	[Formerly part of French West Africa.]
NIGERIA .....	[Formerly British Cameroons. See Cameroons.]
NIUE .....	[South Pacific; former British Commonwealth colony, now in free association with New Zealand.]
NORFOLK ISLAND	
North America .....	CANADA, MEXICO or individual state, U.S.A., as appropriate
Northeast New Guinea .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Northern Ireland .....	UNITED KINGDOM [Includes Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone and City of Belfast. Do not confuse with Ireland.]
Northern Islands .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of the .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A. [Includes Saipan and Tinian.]
Northern Marianas .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.

Northern Rhodesia .....	ZAMBIA
NORWAY	
Nyasaland .....	MALAWI
 O	
Okinawa .....	JAPAN
OMAN .....	[Formerly Muscat and Oman.]
Orange Free State .....	SOUTH AFRICA
Orkney Islands .....	UNITED KINGDOM
Outer Mongolia .....	MONGOLIA
 P	
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the .....	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
Pahang .....	MALAYSIA
PAKISTAN .....	[Includes Baluchistan, Punjab (West) and Sind.]
Palau .....	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
Palau, Republic of .....	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
Palestine .....	ISRAEL, JERUSALEM, JORDAN, WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP, PALESTINE, area/city of birth, as appropriate. See sections FAM07-1383.5-4 through 7 FAM 1382..5-6.]
Palau, Republic of .....	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
PALMYRA ATOLL	
PANAMA .....	[Includes Colon and Panama City, as well as the former Canal Zone. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-7.]
Papua .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Papua and New Guinea .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Papua and Territory of New Guinea .....	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA .....	[Formerly Papua and New Guinea, and Papua and Ter- ritory of New Guinea. Includes the Admiralty Islands, Bougainville, Buka, New Britain, New Ireland, and Northeast New Guinea.]
 PARAGUAY	
Pemba Island .....	TANZANIA
Penang .....	MALAYSIA
People's Republic of the Congo ...	CONGO
Perak .....	MALAYSIA
Perim Island .....	YEMEN-ADEN
Perlis .....	MALAYSIA
Persia .....	IRAN
PERU	
Pescadore Islands .....	CHINA
PHILIPPINES .....	[Formerly listed as Philippine Islands.]
PITCAIRN ISLAND	
Pohnpei .....	MICRONESIA
POLAND	
Ponape .....	MICRONESIA. [Also known as Pohnpei.]
Pondichery .....	INDIA
PORTUGAL .....	[Includes Azores, and Madeira Islands.]
Portuguese (African) Overseas Provinces .....	ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE, or SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, as appropriate.
Portuguese Guinea .....	GUINEA-BISSAU

Portuguese India .....	INDIA [Includes Damao, Diu, and Goa.]
Portuguese Timor .....	INDONESIA
Principe Island .....	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
PUERTO RICO	
Punjab (West) .....	PAKISTAN
Punjab (East) .....	INDIA
<b>Q</b>	
QATAR	
<b>R</b>	
Rapa Nui .....	CHILE
Ras al Khaimah .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Redonda .....	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Republic of South Africa .....	SOUTH AFRICA [Includes the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Walvis Bay.]
<b>REUNION</b>	
Rhodes .....	GREECE
Rhodesia .....	ZIMBABWE
Rhodesia, Northern .....	ZAMBIA
Rhodesia, Southern .....	ZIMBABWE
Rio de Oro .....	WESTERN SAHARA
Rio Muni .....	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ROMANIA .....	[Formerly known as Rumania.]
Rota .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A. [Do not confuse with Rota Air Force Base, Spain.]
Ruanda-Urundi .....	BURUNDI or RWANDA, as appropriate
Rumania .....	ROMANIA
RUSSIA .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
RWANDA	
Ryukyu Islands .....	JAPAN
<b>S</b>	
Saar, The .....	GERMANY
Saba .....	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES [Do not confuse with Sabah, which is part of Malaysia.]
Sabah .....	MALAYSIA [Formerly British Borneo. Do not confuse with Saba.]
Saipan .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
St. Barthelemy .....	GUADELOUPE
St. Christopher (St. Kitts) .....	ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	
St. Croix .....	VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
St. Eustatius .....	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
ST. HELENA .....	[Includes Ascension and Tristan da Cuzba Islands.]
St. John .....	VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
St. Kitts (St. Christopher) .....	ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
ST. LUCIA	
St. Martin (French part) .....	GUADELOUPE
St. Marlin (Netherlands part) ..	NETHERLANDS ANTILLE
St. Martin (no record of which part)	ST. MARTIN

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	
St. Thomas .....	VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
St. Vincent .....	ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES .....	[Formerly St. Vincent. Includes Northern Grenadine Islands.]
Saipan .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Samoa .....	AMERICAN SAMOA or WESTERN SAMOA, as appropriate.
San Cristobal .....	SOLOMON ISLANDS
SAN MARINO	
Santa Isabel .....	SOLOM ISLANDS
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ...	[Formerly part of Portuguese (African) Overseas Provinces.]
Sarawak .....	MALAYSIA
Sardinia .....	ITALY
SAUDI ARABIA	
Scotland .....	UNITED KINGDOM
Selangor .....	MALAYSIA
SENEGAL .....	[Formerly part of French West Africa.]
Serbia .....	YUGOSLAVIA
SEYCHELLES	
Sharjah .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Shetland Islands .....	UNITED KINGDOM
Siam .....	THAILAND
Siberia .....	U.S.S.R. [See U.S.S.R.]
Sicily .....	ITALY
SIERRA LEONE	
Sikkim .....	INDIA
Sinai Peninsula .....	EGYPT [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-5.]
Sind .....	PAKISTAN
SINGAPORE	
Sinkiang (Xinjiang) .....	CHINA
Sint Maarten .....	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Society Islands .....	FRENCH POLYNESIA [Includes Tahiti and Moorea.]
Socotra Islands .....	YEMEN-ADEN
SOLOMON ISLANDS .....	[Formerly known as British Solomon Islands. Includes southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, and Choiseul. Do not confuse with the portion of the Solomon Islands (primarily Bougainville and Buka) which is now part of Papua New Guinea.]
Somali Democratic Republic ....	SOMALIA
SOMALIA .....	Formerly Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland. Formerly listed as Somali Democratic Republic.]
Soudan .....	MALI
Soudanese Republic .....	MALI
SOUTH AFRICA .....	Formerly listed as Republic of South Africa. Do not confuse with South-West Africa, now known as Namibia. [Determine specific country.]
South America .....	YEMEN-ADEN [Formerly Aden or Southern Yemen.]
South Arabia .....	INDONESIA
Southern Borneo .....	ZIMBABWE
Southern Rhodesia .....	YEMEN-ADEN
South Yemen .....	NAMIBIA [Do not confuse with South Africa.]
South-West Africa .....	

Soviet Union .....	U.S.S.R. [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
SPAIN .....	[Includes the Balearic and Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.]
Spanish Equatorial Guinea .....	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Spanish Morocco .....	MOROCCO
Spanish Sahara .....	WESTERN SAHARA
SRI LANKA .....	[Formerly known as Ceylon and Sri Lanka-Ceylon.]
Starbuck Island .....	KIRIBATI
Straits Settlements .....	MALAYSIA
SUDAN .....	[Formerly Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Do not confuse with Soudan or Sudanese Republic, which is now part of Mali.]
Sumatra .....	INDONESIA
SURINAME .....	[Formerly Dutch Guiana. Formerly listed as Surinam.]
Swains Island .....	AMERICAN SAMOA
SWAZILAND	
SWEDEN	
SWITZERLAND	
SYRIA	
 T	
Tahiti .....	FRENCH POLYNESIA
Taiwan .....	CHINA [Also known as Republic of China or Nationalist China. Formerly Formosa. Includes Pescadore Islands.]
Tanganyika .....	TANZANIA
Tangier .....	MOROCCO
TANZANIA .....	[Formerly known as Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Includes Pemba Island. Do not confuse with Tasmania, which is part of Australia.]
Tasmania .....	AUSTRALIA [Do not confuse with Taszania.]
Territory of New Guinea .....	PAPUA NEW GUNEA
THAILAND .....	[Formerly known as Siam.]
THE BAHAMAS .....	[Formerly known as Bahamas.]
THE GAMBIA .....	[Formerly known as Gambia.]
The West Indies .....	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, MONTSERRAT, and so forth, as appropriate.
Tibet .....	CHINA
Timor .....	INDONESIA
Tinian .....	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Tobago .....	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TOGO .....	[Formerly French Togoland. Do not confuse with former British Togoland, now part of Ghana.]
Togoland .....	[Enter TOGO or GHANA, as appropriate.]
TOKELAU .....	[Includes Atafu, Fafaofu, and Nakunono Atolls.]
TONGA .....	[Includes Friendly Islands. Formerly listed as Tonga Islands.]
Tortola .....	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Transjordan .....	JORDAN
Transvaal .....	SOUTH AFRICA
Trengganu .....	MALAYSIA
Trieste .....	ITALY or YUGOSLAVIA, as appropriate.

Trinidad .....	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
Tripolitania .....	LIBYA
Tristan de Cunha Islands .....	ST. HELENA
Trucial States .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Truk Islands .....	MICRONESIA [Part of Caroline Islands. Do not confuse with Turks and Caicos Islands.]
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands .....	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC. [Now includes only the Republic of Palau. See also Micronesia and Marshall Islands or Republic of the Marshall Islands, which have become self governing sovereign states in "Free Association" with the United States.]
<b>T</b>	
TUNISIA	
TURKEY	
TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS ....	[Do not confuse with Truk Islands, which are part of Caroline Islands, Micronesia.]
Tutuila .....	AMERICAN SAMOA
TUVALU .....	[Includes the Ellice Islands. Formerly part
<b>U</b>	
Ubangi-Shari .....	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
UGANDA	
UKRAINE .....	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
Umm al Qaiwain .....	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Union of South Africa .....	SOUTH AFRICA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES .....	[Formerly known as Trucial States. Includes Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah, and Fujairah.]
United Arab Republic .....	EGYPT
UNITED KINGDOM .....	[Includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, and Isle of Man.]
Upper Volta .....	BURKINA [Formerly a part of French West Africa.]
URUGUAY	
U.S.S.R. .....	[Enter for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Except for U.S.A., this is the only abbreviation solely using initials permissible as a placename in the U.S. passport. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
<b>V</b>	
VANUATU	
VENEZUELA .....	[Includes Margarita Island.]
VIETNAM .....	[Formerly listed as Viet-Nam.]
Virgin Gorda .....	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Virgin Islands .....	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS or VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S., as appropriate.
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S. ..	[Includes St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas. Do not confuse with British Virgin Islands.]
Volta .....	BURKINA FASO [Formerly known as Upper Volta.]

## W

WAKE ISLAND  
 Wales ..... UNITED KINGDOM [Do not confuse with New South Wales in Australia.]  
 WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS .. [Includes Horne Island.]  
 Walvis Bay ..... SOUTH AFRICA  
 WEST BANK ..... [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-5.]  
 West Germany (FRG) ..... GERMANY  
 Western Caroline Islands ..... TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC [Also known as Republic of Palau.]  
 WESTERN SAHARA  
 WESTERN SAMOA ..... [Formerly British Samoa. Do not confuse with American Samoa.]  
 West Indies Associated States ..... DOMINICA, ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS, ST. LUCIA or ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, as appropriate.

## X

Xinjiang ..... CHINA

## Y

Yanaon ..... INDIA  
 Yap Island ..... MICRONESIA  
 Yemen ..... YEMEN-ADEN or YEMEN-SANA, as appropriate  
 YEMEN-ADEN ..... [Also known as People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Includes former Aden and former South Arabia and the islands of Kamaran, Perim, Socotra. Do not confuse with Yemen-Sanaa.]  
 Yemen-Sanaa.  
 Yemen, Arab Republic ..... YEMEN-SANA  
 Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of ..... YEMEN-ADEN  
 YEMEN-SANA ..... [Also known as Yemen Arab Republic. Formerly listed as Yemen. Do not confuse with Yemen-Aden.]  
 YUGOSLAVIA

## Z

ZAIRE ..... [Formerly known as Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa) and Belgian Congo. Do not confuse with Congo. See Congo.]  
 ZAMBIA ..... [Formerly known as Northern Rhodesia.]  
 Zanzibar ..... TANZANIA [Includes Pemba.]  
 ZIMBABWE ..... [Formerly known as Southern Rhodesia.]

# EXHIBIT

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Current Class: UNCLASSIFIED  
 Current Handling: n/a

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	INR-00	IO-00	LAB-01	VCE-00	DCP-01	NSAE-00	NSCE-00
	OIC-02	OIG-03	P-00	SS-00	TEST-00	SA-00	EPAE-00
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EU MEMBER STATES IMMEDIATE

ISLAMIC COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS STATE 196894

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, KPAL, IS

SUBJECT: PUBLICIZING THAT U.S. POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM  
 HAS NOT CHANGED

REF: A) STATE 191268      B) STATE 193340  
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1. WE UNDERSTAND THAT DESPITE OUR EFFORTS AT CLARIFICATION (REFTELS) MEDIA AND PUBLIC IN MANY MIDDLE EASTERN AND ISLAMIC STATES CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT THE STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL SIGNALS A CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM. DRAWING ON THE POINTS FOUND BELOW POSTS SHOULD USE ALL POSSIBLE MEANS TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE THAT OUR POLICY HAS NOT CHANGED AND THAT WE WILL NOT IMPLEMENT THE THREE JERUSALEM RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE BILL. COMS, PD OFFICERS, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE EMBASSY STAFF ARE

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Current Handling: n/a

ENCOURAGED TO EXERCISE MAXIMUM CREATIVITY AND ENERGY TO TARGET THE MEDIA IN PARTICULAR THROUGH "ON THE RECORD" STATEMENTS.

2. BEGIN SUGGESTED POINTS:

-- UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED IN ANY WAY. WE CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT JERUSALEM IS A PERMANENT STATUS ISSUE THAT MUST BE RESOLVED THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES. WE OPPOSE UNILATERAL ACTIONS BY EITHER PARTY OR BY MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT COULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF PREJUDICING THOSE NEGOTIATIONS.

-- WE FULLY UNDERSTAND JERUSALEM'S IMPORTANCE TO BOTH SIDES AND TO MANY OTHERS AROUND THE WORLD. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT RECENT LEGISLATION MAY BE CONSTRUED AS SIGNALING A CHANGE IN OUR POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM. THIS IS NOT TRUE.

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-- WHEN THE PRESIDENT SIGNED THE STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL HIS SIGNING STATEMENT EXPLICITLY STATED THAT OUR POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED AND MADE CLEAR THE ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT CONSIDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING JERUSALEM TO BE MANDATORY. WE DO NOT INTEND TO IMPLEMENT THEM.

-- THUS, THE CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM CONTINUES TO BE AN INDEPENDENT POST REPORTING DIRECTLY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF NEAR EAST AFFAIRS. OUR POLICIES REGARDING LISTING JERUSALEM AS A PLACE OF BIRTH IN CONSULAR DOCUMENTS AND ITS CHARACTERIZATION IN DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS ALSO HAS NOT CHANGED. CA WILL SEND INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT TO THE FIELD.

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Current Class: UNCLASSIFIED

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D-6)PAGE 01 JERUSA 03195 030400Z  
ACTION NEA-00

INFO	LOG-00	NP-00	CIAE-00	USNW-00	DODE-00	DS-00	EB-00
	EUR-00	VC-00	TEDE-00	INR-00	LAB-01	VCE-00	M-00
	NSAE-00	NSCE-00	SSO-00	SS-00	DSCC-00	PRM-00	DRL-02
	NFAT-00	SAS-00	/003W				

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O 030356Z OCT 02  
 FM AMCONSUL JERUSALEM  
 TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9981  
 INFO ARAB ISRAELI COLLECTIVE PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JERUSALEM 003195

NSC FOR LEVERETT  
 NEA FOR FRONT OFFICE AND NEA/IPA

Dept. of State, RPS/IPS, Margaret P. Grafeld, Dir.  
 Release  Excise  Deny  Declassify  
 Date 7/7/06 Exemption \_\_\_\_\_

E.O. 12958: DECL: 01/01/2012  
 TAGS: KPAL, KWBG, PGOV, PREL, IS  
 SUBJECT: PALESTINIANS CONDEMN JERUSALEM PROVISIONS OF STATE  
 AUTHORIZATION BILL

REF: STATE 191268

CLASSIFIED BY: ACTING PRINCIPAL OFFICER JEFFREY FELTMAN, REASONS 1.5 (B)  
 ) AND (D).

1. ~~(S)~~ SUMMARY: PALESTINIANS FROM ACROSS THE POLITICAL  
 SPECTRUM STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE JERUSALEM PROVISIONS OF THE  
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 STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL, INTERPRETING THOSE PROVISIONS AS A  
 REVERSAL OF LONGSTANDING U.S. POLICY THAT JERUSALEM'S STATUS  
 SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS IN FINAL  
 STATUS TALKS. DESPITE OUR BEST EFFORTS TO GET THE WORD OUT  
 THAT U.S. POLICY ON JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED, THE  
 RESERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNING STATEMENT  
 HAVE BEEN ALL BUT IGNORED, AS PALESTINIANS FOCUS ON WHAT THEY  
 CONSIDER THE NEGATIVE PRECEDENT AND SYMBOLISM OF AN AMERICAN  
 LAW DECLARING THAT ISRAEL'S CAPITAL IS JERUSALEM. END  
 SUMMARY.

2. (U) FOLLOWING IS A SAMPLE OF THE LOCAL REACTIONS:

-- THE PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE FATEH CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
 AND THE (LAME DUCK) PA CABINET ISSUED STATEMENTS 10/1 HARSHLY  
 CRITICIZING THE LAW AND ASSERTING THAT IT "UNDERMINES THE  
 ROLE OF THE U.S. AS A SPONSOR OF THE PEACE PROCESS."

-- THE PLC SPEAKER'S OFFICE ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THAT  
 THE LAW WAS "AN UNPRECEDENTED UNDERRVALUING OF PALESTINIAN,  
 ARAB AND ISLAMIC RIGHTS IN JERUSALEM" THAT "RAISES QUESTIONS  
 ABOUT THE REAL POSITION OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION VIS-A-VIS  
 JERUSALEM."

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-- THE FIDA PARTY (A SMALL, LEFTIST-SECULAR FACTION IN THE PLO) SAID THE LAW VIOLATED UN RESOLUTIONS AND WARNED THE ADMINISTRATION AGAINST IMPLEMENTING IT.

-- HAMAS CHARACTERIZED THE LAW AS "A DIRECT AGGRESSION AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE" AND "A LEGALIZATION OF THE OCCUPATION." HAMAS SAID THE PRESIDENT'S RESERVATIONS (IN THE CONFIDENTIAL)

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SIGNING STATEMENT) WERE NOT IMPORTANT.

-- PIJ SAID THE LAW WAS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF "THE U.S. DOUBLE STANDARD" IN DEMANDING THAT ARAB STATES COMPLY WITH UN RESOLUTIONS WHILE IGNORING ISRAELI DEFIAENCE OF RESOLUTIONS THAT APPLY TO ISRAEL.

-- THE DFLP CONDEMNED THE LAW AS "STUPID" AND CALLED THE PRESIDENT'S RESERVATION "COSMETIC."

-- NUMEROUS POLITICAL PERSONALITIES, INCLUDING PLO JERUSALEM AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER SARI NUSSEIBEH, MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SAEB EREKAT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MINISTER NABIL SHA'ATH, ISSUED STATEMENTS CONDEMNING THE LAW.

-- AL-JAZEERA TV INTERVIEWED "NORMAL" PALESTINIANS IN THE STREET, WHO SAID THAT THE LAW WAS FURTHER PROOF OF U.S. BIAS TOWARD ISRAEL AND AGAINST ARABS. MANY INTERVIEWEES VOWED NOT TO "GIVE UP" JERUSALEM.

3. ~~█████~~ IN ADDITION, DOEZENS OF PALESTINIAN MINISTERS AND OTHER POLITICAL FIGURES HAVE CALLED THE CONSULATE AND A/PO TO COMPLAIN. IN SEPARATE MEETINGS WITH A/PO ON 10/2, [ ]

[ ] ALL OPENED THE DISCUSSIONS WITH A STRONG DENUNCIATION OF THE LAW. [ ] HAD A SOPHISTICATED UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS IN THE U.S. AND TEMPERED [ ] CONDEMNATION WITH EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION FOR ITS STRONG STANCE AGAINST IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW. [ ]

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[ ] A/PO EXPLAINED TO ALL (AS WELL AS TO ALL CALLERS) THAT U.S. POLICY TOWARD JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED.

4. ~~█████~~ COMMENT: THESE STRONG, EMOTIONAL REACTIONS REFLECT TO A LARGE DEGREE THE SIMPLISTIC AND SENSATIONALIST WAY THAT REGIONAL AND LOCAL ARAB MEDIA HAVE PORTRAYED THE LAW. WHILE HEADLINES BLARE THAT THE U.S. NOW RECOGNIZES JERUSALEM AS ISRAEL'S CAPITAL, REFERENCES TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S ASSURANCES THAT U.S. POLICY TOWARD JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED ARE BURIED IN THE TEXT, IF MENTIONED AT ALL. [ ] DOS 001868

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